ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cable and the Cable Celebration.

ANOTHER TREATY WITH JAPAN, &c.,

The screw steamship Kangareo, Capt. Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 27th of October, arrived at this port about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing 240 passengers. Her advices are meager, being only one day later than those received per the Circussian,

Lord Elgin had returned to China from Japan, having made a satisfactory treaty.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Constantinople regarding the presence of the frigate Wabash. The Porte had protested against it, as she largely exceeds the

France for coercing Portugal into the surrender of the ship Charles et Georges, and the Derby cabinet are severely censured for not interfering to prevent it.

Additional marines were under orders to proceed from France to Canton. The Prussian Chambers have unanimously acknowledged

the necessity for the regency. The Prince took the oath when the Parliament adjourned.
In the London money market consols closed on Tues-

day at 98% a 98% for money, and 98% for account. In the Liverpool cotton market the sales of three days were 14,000 baies, of which 1,600 were on speculation and for export. All qualities closed at one-eighth of a penny lower, with a duil market, holders being anxious sellers The decline was caused by the accounts from America by the Arabia.

At Manchester prices of all descriptions of goods were alightly lower.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market had a declining ten-

dency. All articles were slightly lower.

The Ramburg-American Steam Company had reinforced their fleet of steamers by the purchase of the steamers Petropelis and Tentonia from the late Brazil Steam Company. The price of the two vessels was 491,000 marks

o-being less than the Austria cost and was insured The name of the Petropolis had been changed to the Pavaria and she would sail from Southampton to New York on the 4th of November. The Teutonia will not be put on the station till spring. A subscription was being organized in Hamburg to present the French and Norwe gian captains with an appropriate souvenir for their exertions in saving the lives of so many of the passengers and The Atlantic Telegraph.

GENTINEN—Intense interest in the success of a work with which from the first I have been so largely identification in nerest which neither the sense of recent injury can extinguish nor undeserved contumely destroy—leads me, in the present critical and almost desperate state of the Atlantic telegraph, to come forward and offer my ser-

As one of the projectors, upon the faith of whose repre-centations a large portion of the original capital was sub-scribed; as a late efficer, whose position afforded him the very best opportunities of gaining exprience which may now be of value to the interests of the company; and as one whose opinion may thus have some weight (even though dametrically opposite to that adopted and pub-lashed by the Board), I feel that I am entitled—may, called one to affer my services at the present incider. upon to effer my services at the present juncture.

I have not tested, nor in any way examined, the state of the cable since my return to Valentia, nor shall I of course do so, fiter all that has pussed, until I receive definite permission from the directors for such examination to be

measure.

A few hays' testing, guided by the experience gained during the manufacture and subsequent use of the cable, will, in al probability, enable me to ascertain this beyond

founds.

If the result of this examination be such as to satisfy my own subgment, I shall then be prepared to make to the company the following offer:—

I will undertake, at my own cost and at my own risk, to re-open communication with Newfoundland, and, further, to maintain it for a given number of years, at a moderate per centage upon the gross receipts of the com-

, gentimen, yours, &c.
E. O. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE,
Late Electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.
VALENTA, Oct. 23, 1868.

Valenta, Oct. 23, 1858.

The London Times' Ill Humor about Our Cabb Celebration only a Joke after all.

[From the London Times, Oct. 27.]

It is difficult to keep up a fast friendship with a man who hasfrequent aits of the gout, or a chronic toothacker, or an exoriated epidermis. He may be a very valuable man to how, and au fond he may have a real affection for you But you can never be quite free and unconstrained in your companionship with him; you are always shad of coming a little too near his gouty toe, or opening a window and letting in a cold draught that may set his teeth and temper raging; if you poke ever so gentle a bit of fun at him, it is not certain he will rot throw his crutch at your head; and if you undge him playfully in the ribs, he is almost sue to scream and abuse you. He may be almost sue to scream and abuse you. He may be almost sue to scream and abuse you. He may be almost everwhelmingly effusive in his moments of intermitteet god humor, but suddenly comes that twinge in the to, and down go the corners of his mouth, or that wrack of pain, and up goes his hand to his face, and then he becomes touchy and testy and quarrelsome, and there he acquisite as a capital companion when in good humor, and there he capital companion when in good humor, and there he are that I should have him on my sile. If we got into a sile he would be just as likely to break my head as that of one of our antagonists;" and thus you grow mon polite and less friendly, and your hot-tempered friend, whorepressed your familiarities, chafes at your indifference.

Will our newly made neighbors on the other side of the

head as that of one of our antagonists," and thus you grow more politic and less friendly, and your hot-tempered friend, whorepressed your familiarities, chafes at your indifference.

Will our newly made neighbors on the other side of the Atlantic, new only just a cable's length off, pardon us if we apply the passing reflection to them? Not that we would for a moment instituate that they, in their body politic, arcafflicted with gout or with toothache; for our flat forcted loung fetend strides with the tree of or a juvenile glant, and his granders are so hade that, having munched up half a new world, he is rather suspenced of modifying goatroomed essigns upon other portions of it. In fact, if he has a fault in espect of his heath, it consists in just a little too much forecase for showing them. But there is something resther wrong about our friend's skin. The oil of human kindness in which he was dipped was a little too het, and has scalars off the outer causele. His sensations seem to the reflect skill to those of the ancient invaders of England, morsels of whose likin are still under the mad heads of our fold church doors; or to those of that ill-used saint who stands, in we forget which continental cathedral, draped in his own flayed-off hide. He quivers to every tooch; and but that his muscles are large and his strength and temper are dangerous to anyone volunteering the frien ily operation, a good healthy tar and feathering would do him a world of good. It is our own fate always to be in a difficulty with our stardy friend. We can never be quick enough to meet his bot fits of affection, or to get out of the way when the bootjack and the goutstool are flying arrows the room. We are always doing something to congeal his guisting sympathies or to heighten his ill temper. The New York Moving Courier takes us to task for this, our misconduct, in a spirit of courteous admonition, which, as it is not very common on the other side of the Atlantic, may not be passed over without the couries of an energy of accloud

return, and in due promptitude the goutstools and the bootjacks came flying about our ears; next morning came the more formal and courteous epistic to which we are now replying. Now, our New York contemporary is much mistaken if he supposes that the people of England were not quite as much pleased at the apparent accomplishment of an instantaneous communication between the two nations as the people of America were. There was some promptitude in the royal message; a confidence which could only be inspired by strong interest and a strong hope was manifested by the buyers who ran the shares up to par on the Liverpool Exchange; and we cannot think that we ourselves were wanting to the occasion. We took the best means in our power to secure a clever and graphic history of the operation, and if our English ship of war had foundered in the tempest we should have had our own special came for mourning. We celebrated the success with as much glorification as we soberly could, and it is not much more than a menth since we quoted from the New York papers acknowledgments to the Times for being the only paper which, on the day of the arrival of the news, had devoted a leader to the subject. How far we may be entitled to that distinguishing praise we do not know; it was given us, and we quote it, therefore, against the donors. But we did laugh; the fact is not to be denied. But how could we do otherwise? If New York had piped to London any rational tune, London might have danced to it; but 'Yankee Doodle' was played so fast and loud that no English feet could keep time to it. The outward methods of expression of great joy were strange to our island humor. The "Young Men's Democratic Union Clab, accompanied by a choric band," serenading Mr. Field, was an oddity in our eyes. Some of us have seen real serenades in Haly, and we all have seen mock serenades in Haly, and we all have seen mock serenades in Haly, and we all have seen mock serenades in Haly, and we may be the combustion of the Clab aged gentleman roused from his sleep were dull. Freights were lower. Money abundant. Sterling exchange 2s. Add. a 2s. Add. At Madras the markets were dulf. Tonnage was abundant and freights low.

Hong Kong dates, by telegraph via Malta, are to the

11th of September.

No political news is given. Trade was duil. Exchange on Iondon 4s. 4d. a 4s. 5d.

At Shanghae, Sept. 2, listle

At Suningnae, Sept. 4, the Exchange 5s. 11d. a 6s. 3/d. At Canton trade was stagnant. At Macao, Sept. 9, there was a fair business doing in tea. Freights were tending downward. At Foo Chow, August 21, there was increased activity in ten.
At Singapore, Sept. 28, imports were active and produce was in good demand. Exchange, bank bills, 4s. 4%d.

Property.

RICHARDSON, STENCE AND CO.'S CHECULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26, 1858.

The principal form markets held since Friday have shown weakness, and at Mark Lane yesterday, with considerable arrivals, wheat was a very slow sale at barely previous rates. At our market to day the attendance of buyers was small. Wheat is most limited inquiry: best qualities normally mutuatined former prices, but for the lower descriptions holders would have accepted a considerable reduction in order to effect sales, had any demand shown itself. Flour, finest kinds, in perfect condition, scarce and wanted, but all other qualities difficult to sell, and 6d. to 1s. per bbl. cheaper. Indian corn. European, pressing at 28s. to 30s. 6d., being a decline of 6d. per quarter. American quite neglected and nominal. We quote wheat—Red Chicago, 5s. 2d. a 5s. 4d. Milwankle, 5s. 6d. a 5s. 10d.; Indiana, 6s. 2d. a 6s. 6d. white Western, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d.; Southern, 7s. a 7s. 3l. per 70 lbs. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. a 22s.; extra Ohio, 22s. a 22s.; via New Orleans, 23s. a 24s. 6d.; Western, 20s. per bbl.

BEN continues a very slow and unsatisfactory sale; the demand is of the mercest retail character, and prices are weak. Fork slow: still no American offering. Bacon shows no improvement of demand, and prices are rather lower, with very little doing. Lard—There is no impute, and quotations are quite nominal, at 57s. a 58s. for prime.

Tatlow quiet and easier. Butchers' Association, none here, but may be nominally quoted at 50s. 6d. per cwt. It London the market closes quiet for P. Y. C. at 48s. 6d. spot, 49s. a 49s. 3d. all the year. Rosin flat, at 3s. 11d. for common.

Bark dull, without further transactions to report; the

BARK dull, without further transactions to report, the Bark dull, without further transactions to report, the last sales made were in retail, at 9s. for Philadelphia, 8s. 6d. for Baltimore, in hogsheads, 6s. 6d. in bags.

Corron—The American advices per Arabia have again increased the dulliness of the market, and holders being anxious sellers, prices have declined one-eighth of a penny per lb. since Friday, the sales yesterday being only 6,000 bales, and to-day but 3,000 bales, 500 each day taken for export. In Manchester, prices of both goods and yarns are also declining, and but little business is doing. Midding Orleans, 73,6d.; Mobile, 7.1.16d.; upiands, 7.1.16d. per lb.

THE LATEST MARKETS. Inversor, Oct. 27—Noon.

Mesers. Clare & Sons report that cotton opens very flat, with a tendency still downward. Breadstuffs and provisens unchanged in price—nothing doing.

Loxnex, Oct. 27—Noon.

Consols, 9814 a 9824 for money, and 9834 a 9814 for

Three per cents, 97 1/4 a 97 1/4.

nance under pain of being accused of "laughing at American enthusiasm."

Let us ask the New York Courier, did not the more sober people in New York smile long before we laughed? And, now that a little time has gone by, do not the actors in this odd demonstration laugh at their own folly betwirk whiles of their wiser and sadder labor of building up their City Hall? Let us assure our too sensitive kinsmen that we only mirror the sentiments of the English people when we treat in a four spirit both their country and their institutions; and that if we soold their errors, withstand their encreachments, and laugh at their extravagances, we can yet respect their power, honor their good qualities, and put high value on their friendship.

The Difficulty between France and Portugal

The Difficulty between France and Portugal.
A telegraphic despatch, dated Lisbon, October 25, agai.—
This morning, at seven o'clock, the ship Charles et Georges was restored and the captain (Rouxel) set at liberty. The exact amount of indemnty that Fortugal has engaged to pay on the requisition of the French government is not yet fixed.

The Paris Fatric says the indemnity has been paid by Portugal without arbitration, but this requires confirmation.

Great Britain.

The break in the submarme cable between Dover and calls was expected to be repaired by the 1st of November. Communication between the two countries was maintained by the line between Dover and Ostend.

The Duke of Malaioff and his bride were expected to be noticed to Window Castle.

The Duke of Malakoff and his bride were expected to be invited to Winsker Castle.

Everal Parliamentary elections in England to fill vacancies had resulted in favor of the liberals. A vacancy had also occurred in the representation of Manchester by the death of Sir John Fotter.

The centerence of the Evangelical Alliance was in session at Licerpool. The Rev. Dr. Patten, of New York, was taking a prominent part in the proceedings.

The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket was won by Eurydice. Thirty-six horses ran, and the American mare Prioress came in about sixth.

France.

Orders had been sent to Brest to embark five companies of marines for China. They are to proceed to Canton, where, it is said, the French intend establishing themselves on the territory formerly belonging to France.

Advices from the French manufacturing districts report rather less activity, except at Lyons, where all the manufacturies and weavers were fully employed.

The French iron masters were again complaining of the insufficient protection of their interests, to enacle them to compete successfully against foreign iron.

Flour in Faris was dull and drooping. Wheat also was dull, but without much change in price. The provincial corn markets were rather lower.

The spirit trade was perfectly inanimate, both in Paris and in the departments.

A circular is said to have been sent by the chief authorities in Paris to the French Custom Houses, stating that the decree admitting iron duty free under certain conditions, and which has expired, would not be renewed. The Moniter had not, however, confirmed this.

The measure extending the tax of 1d, per ib, on meat, and 235d, per bottle on wine to the suburbs of Paris, which have beretofore been exempt from the impost, was expected to create great discontent amongst the poorer chances residing there.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 26th uit, the three per cents closed at 72.90—a slight decline—owing, it is said, to the tone in which the Monitery announced the actilement of the Porteguese difficulty.

The indomnity from Portugal had, it was said, been reduced to 186,000 frances.

Germany.

The Customs Conference, which was in ression at Hanover, had at last reselved to abolish the transit duties in the States forming the Zollverein.

The Austrian cabinet was said to be treating with the Turkish government for the cession of a port in the Sea of Marmora to the Austrian Lloyds.

A despatch of the 26th ultimo from Berlin says that at the united sitting of both chambers on that day, the necessity of the Regency was unanimensly acknowledged, and the stung concluded with enthusiastic cheers for the King and Frince Regent, three times repeated.

The France Regent had taken the oath prescribed by the constitution before both hosses, and the Parliamentary session was thereupon brought to a close.

Turkey.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 16th of October, says.—The fine American frigate Wabash, the arrival of which I noticed in my last, has caused no small excitement at the Porte, as well as among diplomatists. It seems that no one was aware of the size of the vessel, and according to the wording of the application which was made at the Porte for her passage through the Bardanelies, a vessel of small size was expected. Of course size is a relative idea, and probably what is large at Stamboul may look small in New York. As America is not a party to the treaty which gives twenty one guns as the limit of the size of any man of war allowed to past the Dardanelles, I don't know whose idea to large and small will ultimately prevail; in the meantime the frigate is the lioness of the Golden Horn, and unless the diplomatists resolve to sink her under the weight of their despatches, I am afraid it will be rather difficult to move her out of the comfortable position which she occupies in the teeth of treaties and ambassadors.

The Contest in Illinois.

The Contest in Illinois.

DGUGLAS DEFEATED—THE CHANCES AGAINST HIM
INCREASING—TWO AND PROBABLY THREE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES AGAINST
DOUGLAS—THREE "HOLDING OVER" DEMOCRATIC

DOUGLAS—THREE "ROLDING OVER" DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AGAINST DOUGLAS—NO SENATOR WILL BE ELECTED UNIT. 1860.

[From the Chicago Herald, Nov. 7.]

We continue to get news from Egypt, strengthening the probability that bouglas is defeated. Every mail decreases his chances, and tends to dispet the fond illusion conjured up by the longlastics on the strength of the first returns. They begin to see that they were "counting without their host," and acknowledge that "there's many a slip "twixt the cup and the hp." They are looking quite "bine" and logubrious as they stand talking gloomity together at the street corners, especially those of them who have money staked on the result. The Herald's news of the probability is strong that the future issues of the same paper will greatly increase their anxieties.

We have received the following from Alexander county:—

The Paris Patrie says the indemnity has been paid by Portogal without arbitration, but this requires confirmation.

The manner in which the question was settled had called forth the indignation of the English press in general. The London Times, in a leader on the subject, says.—Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly everpowered by a mere superiority of physical force; never were the rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trainided upon; never was the understanding upon which the affairs of Europe since the peace of 1815 have been conducted more entirely cast to the winds—for Portugal is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit. For Europe there remains a precedent, fraught with danger." The Times inquires whether the English government has exerted any moral influence in favor of Portugal, and says. "Have we interceded for her with our great ality! Have we strongthened ber with the assurance of our approbation of the honorable course she has adopted, and promised her that in case of extremity, we would not forget the duties imposed by our treaty obligations. She has done her duty; we should be glad of some proof that we have not been wanting in ours." The Times thinks a second most lamentable result of the affair is that France can no longer be counted upon as among thore nations who are bent upon discouraging in every manner the continuance of the slave trade.

The London Daily News says Portugal is entitled to the sympathy of all caylized Powers, and the censure of Europe will deservedly fall on the Emperor of the French and his Ministers.

The Monitour officially confirms the statement that the Charies et Georges had been restored and her captain liberated.

The result of the election in this county on Tuesday last was as follows:

Mr. John A. Logan, for Congress, received 334 votes. Mr. D.
L. Phillips, rep., received 34 votes.
Mr. A. S. Kakendall, for Senate, received 270 votes. Mr. A.
R. Stout, nat. dem., received 204 votes.
Mr. A. A. Backer, for the House, received 201 votes; Mr. John C. Hunsaker (national democrat), received 201 votes; Mr. John C. Hunsaker (national democrat), received 201 votes.
For Fints Trensurer, Fondey received 267 votes Miller 31 votes, Boughesty 164 votes.
LEN. G. FAXON.
The first representative district is composed of the counties of Union, Alexander and Pulnakir. Jonesboro, the county town of Union, gave Mr. Hunsaker a very large majority, and we learn that the county has given him a large majority, though we have not yet received the exact figures. The majority deginst him in Alexander, as is shown by the above, is only nibety votes; and as most of his relatives, with hosts of his warm personal friends, reside in Pulnakir, it is believed he has carried that county, and consequently the district, by a handsome majority.
R is believed that Mr. Vance, another national democrat, is elected to the House, and our friends in Egypt claim still another. A short time will determine the result.

Our friends in Egypt inests upon it, that at least three, of the democratic Senators holding over are army bent upon opposing the re-election of Doughas, and hint strong, by that some of the members of both houses, just elected.

Our friends in Egypt insist upon it, that at least three of the democratic Senators holding over are firmly bent upon opposing the re-election of Bouglas, and him strongly that some of the members of both houses, just elected, will not support him, they having been voted for by national democrate, because they were not pledged to support any particular man for the Senate, but to pursue such a course as the best interests of the democratic party might seem to demand. It is firmly believed that there are several members of both houses who are not such crazy man worshippers as to hazard the success of the democratic party of the country by clothing its most dangerous enemy with power to disorganize it. The fact that a majority of supposed bouglas men are elected to the Legislature, if such be the fact, does not by any means insure the received of it. Bouglas. There are, doubtless, among the number many democrats who think more of the great democratic party of the Union than of any one man in it or out of it, and when they are called upon to vote for a man for United States Senator, they will vote as they believe will most surely advance the interests of that party, and insure its success in 1800.

Present appearances indicate that there will be no election of a United States Senator in Hilmois until 1800. We hope such may be the result. Certainly an black republican ought to be elected, and we innestly believe it would be very imposition and improper for democrats to re-elect Stephen A. Douglas, who has, already, done more than the whole black republican party, without his aid, ever could have done, to disintegrate, disorganize and defeat the democrate will be clothed afresh by them with a power and prestige which will enable him utterly to defeat our party in 1869, and give the government into the hands of Seward, Greeley, and their abolition allies. We believe the democratic members elect of the Legislature, some of them at least, will view the matter in this light and act accordingly. We believe, from all the i

Army Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 21.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

NEW YORK, NOV. 6, 1858.

1. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the six companies of the First Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, will be posted at Forts Smith, Washita and Riley, two companies at each pest. The commander of the Department of the West will designate the particular companies, and give the necessary orders for their march across the country.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Page, now at Fort Leavenworth, will accompany the companies of the First Cavalry to Forts Smith and Washita, taking post at the latter named station.

marned station.

II. The following decision of the Secretary of War respecting the jurisduction of Garrison Courts Martial in certain cases, is published for general information.

I have examined the cases of Sergeant Stewart and Corporal Underhill, to which my attenuon is brought by the General Commanding the arms.

I have examined the cases of Sergeant Stewart and Corporal Underhill, to which my attenuon is brought by the General Court Martial on a charge of "disobetisence of orders," and that execution of the sentence confirmed by the garrison countained the was suspended by special order of the commander of the discount of the commander of a superior officer is the execution of his office," it is a "capital case," and not triable by a garrison court, and however that may be, the order of the General incheft is mandatory to garrison commanders, and does, in effect forbid any such commander to send any such case to a garrison court, or to execute their sentence in such case. These proceedings, in violation of his order, are not any such commander to and any such case to a garrison court, or to execute their sentence in such case. These proceedings, in violation of his order, are null and void.

Was Department, Nov. 1, 1858.

J. R. FLOYD.

HI. Sergeant J. N. Stewart, of Company G. First Dragoons, is restored to his rank, and Corporal R. S. Underhill, of Company C. Mounted Rifemen, is restored to his rank and pay, from the date of trial.

By command of Hervet Lieutenaut General Scott.

L. THOMAS, Ass't. Adjutant General.

The Fatal Fight in Broadway.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Will you do me the justice to state that I was not locked up for the night, as stated in your valuable paper of the 8th lists, but, after being interregated at the police efficient respect to the light, was immediately discharged, not being in any way connected with the unfortunate affair.

JAMES FINDLATER, Bartender.

Who Fired the Dossglas Salute?
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
NEW YORK, NOV. 9, 1888.

I ask the favor of a small space in your valuable journs to correct an error in the article of the day's issue, heade "One hundred guns for Douglast". The "uns were fire by order of the Adriatic Cub. an association in no wa connected with Adriatic Engine Company No. 31.

DANIEL L. CHALMERS.

ANARCHY IN BALTIMORE.

Our Special Baltimore Correspon

HALTIMORE, Nov. 8, 1858.

The Recent Murders in Our City-The Plug Uglies. Rip Raps and Black Snakes-Personal Description of Criminals-Interview in the City Prison, de., de.

An extraordinary state of things is prevailing here. The law, the press, nay, public opinion itself, is boildly defied by organized gangs of ruffians, who pillage our citizens by day and assassmate them under cover of the The credit of our city has been sadly tarnished within the last two or three years by the bloody tumults which have broken out in our streets, and which our authorities, through fear or supineness, have failed to check or punish. The horrible outrage of Friday last, when a police officer was shot dead in his own house, and in the presence of his wife, for no other provecation than giving testimony in open court which convicted the asassin Gambrill of the crime imputed to him-this last and most atroclous outrage, I repeat, has filled our community with dismay and horror. The first effect of this were read in silence and disgust; but to day the mind of the community is aroused, and nothing is talked of but promp and terrible retribution. There is no alternative now but to vindicate the law in all its majesty, or give up our city to the brutal terrorism of savage outlaws, who make bloodshed a pastime and mock alike at law and humanity. I appeal to the New York Henald, and ask its fearless and to assist us in putting down these desperadoes, who, though but a handful in number, are organized and armed, and, mhappy souls that chance throws in their path. I ack the championship of the Hessar, as an independent jour-nal, and free from the influences that operate here. Our own press dare not atter the truth. Their lives may be endangered, and, moreover, they shrink from a revola-tion of facts that disgrace our authorities and stain the fair fame of Baltimore. What are these facts? Let me state them briefly:

nities of reckless and abandoned men, known under the grotesque appellations of "Ping Uglies," "Rip bond of union but the lowest dissipation, and no metive to confederation but riot and bloodshed. At all our elections these last three years these gangs of cutthroats have driven from the polis, with clubs and pistols, all classes of our citizens, until the franchise has become a millity. But their violence has not stopped here. These viie hands boldly promise impunity to any of their number for the commission of any crime whatsoever. The trial of Fri day last proves it. Henry Gambrill was convicted of killing policeman Benton, who was the sole witness against his brother, John Gambrill, accused of arson. Again, Marion Cropps, on Friday last, killed policeman Rigden, ho was the sele witness against Henry Gambrill, just mentioned. Our energetic District Attorney, Mr. Milton Whitney, who presecuted the assassin Gambrill on Friday, is in hourly danger of his life. Attempts were made to shoot him as he left the court house. Captain James, Warden of the city juli, had to call in the aid of forty policemen, armed with mus-kets, to protect the prisoner, Henry Gambrill, from the desperate attempts to rescue him after his conviction on Friday last, by the ringleaders of the clubs and their follow

desperate attempts to rescue him after his conviction on Friday last, by the ringleaders of the clubs and their followers. These unparalleled outrages would never have been beard of but for the impunity which has attended previous crimes. Look at our criminal records for the last three months. A chief of the Plag Uglies named Chapman, enters a drinking saloon surrounded by his myrmidons, demands drink, and refuses to pay for it. The unfortunate barkeaper remonstrates, and is shot dead by Chapman, who receives three cheers for this strockous murder. This man is in Baltimore jail, but scotls at the idea of punishment. Another wretch, named Ford, killed a poticeman in a drunken frolle mear a year ago, and he is only waiting for a sentence that he may send up an appeal. Two notorious ringleaders of these clubs, named Houck and Morgon, who instigated the riot and murder of Friday last, and have been foremest always in these bloody brawls, have bitherto enjoyed complete immunity, and laughest at the impotence of law and police.

One fact more of a long catalogue, and I have done. These preuz cheatilers of the Baltimore clubs do not content themselves with assassination merely. That is all very well as a pastine for a dull hour; so they seek to vary this ammenent, growing somewhat monotonous of late, with a more practical occupation. When tired of killing they take to robbings. Some like Chapman, when supplied with a more practical occupation. When tired of killing they take to robbings. Some like Chapman, when supplied with a more of the day or night, you may be stopped by a facetions "Plog Ugly," who informs you that his club intends giving a ball next week, and he present forthwith some four or five tickets, frice one dollar. If, sensible of the honor, you take the tickets and give up your money, it is well; but should you be ignorant of the consequences, and refuse, you are knecked on the head and robled into the gutter. I appeal to the citizens of Baltimore if this be not the actual condition of our city. I can b

rolled into the gutter. I appeal to the critizens of Batismore if this be not the actual condition of our city. I can bring forward the best names to substantiate what I say. I have done for the present with facts. Now for the canses which have reared up this frightful despotism of the cibb and the revolver.

It is no secret that these odious chuls, with their uncouth nickannes, have sprung up in all our cities since the party of Native Americans have come into existence. However the may be, it would be unjust and untrue to charge upon any political party the flemish acts of those lawless men who may, for their own purposes, happen to adopt its creed. In the present case, the stigma of these foul deeds cannot be attributed to the Native American party of Baltimore, for the three policemen already shot were Native Americans; the listical Attorney, Whitney, whose life is threatened, is a Native American; the jury who convicted Gambrill on Friday are Native Americans. No. the origin and end of these confederations are not political. These clubs are nothing more than the mark officeratings of society, compared of that remin which, like rate, incled every civilized community. London and Paris abound with them, but jodge and jury do their duty there, and the gibbet and the politentiary keep down the nuisance. I assect that our cities are perilled and our country disgraced by these handfulls of common ruitinas, whose lives are like, whose habits are shandoned, and whose passions run roll. This is the vital point, and let me adduce testimosy to corroborate it. Go with me to the Fallimore jail. In a room well lighted and arred, and servended by some dozen of the same stamp, we find Henry Gambrill, convicted last Friday of blowing out the brains of politicals. There is no condition, and his air that of a loose, disorderly youth. He looks reflective and troubled. Has removes for his cowardly crime evertaken him? Let us see. "So, Gambrill, you were convicted systemedial. Has removes for his cowardly crime vertaken him? Let

"Plug Ugiles" and "Rip Raps." I had not the ill fortune to encounter a "Black Snake," but there was more than one of these treacherous reptiles awaiting in the jail the tardy execution of the laws.

It is needless to comment on what is honestly described. From the samples given, may it not be seen that the gangs which dishonor Baltimore are not the enthu shatic votaries of a political faith, however quistoite, but are simply bands of brigands who have taken the freak of pillaging and shooting in the open streets of a populous town, instead of fellowing up the ancient practice of confining these equivocal pursuits to a lonely road or secladed forest.

The MURDERERS OF POLICIARS IN ALEXANDER.

forest.
THE MURDERERS OF POLICEMEN IN DALTIMORE.
[From the Baltimore Pariot, Nov. 8.]
The court room was densely crowded—all apparently

much interested.
Mr. Gardner, at 11 % o'clock, ordered Peter Cerrie and Mr. Gardner, at 11% o'clock, ordered Peter Corrie and Marion Cropps to be placed at the bar.

The indictment was then read, charging Marion Cropps with the murder of Robert N. Rigdon, on the 5th day of November last, by shooting him on the left side of the class, which wound proved fatal, and the indictment alleges that the murder was committed with mailor aforesthought. The indictment also sets forth that Peter Corrie was accessory to the murder.

They were then asked whether they pleaded guilty or not multy.

not guilty.
They replied not guilty.
Clerk—Are you ready for trial?

Answer-No. Clerk-Heve you counsel?

Clerk—Heve you counsel?
Answer—Mo.
Judge Stomp asked them to select their counsel.
Prisoners—We want our friends to employ counsel. We wish to remove our case to Baltimore county.
Mr. Whinney (Prosecuting Attorney)—I am ready for trial. If they wish to remove their cases let them name counsel, so that the business of the Court may go on. I have no power to step them from moving their cases.
Peter Corrie requested to have Mr. Preston for his counsel, and made affidavit that he could not have a fair trial in this Court.

Peter Corrie requested to have Mr. Preston for his counsel, and made afficavit that he could not have a fair trial in this Court.

Marion Cropps named no counsel, stating his frieads would enploy counsel for him. On the termination of these proceedings the prisoners were remanded to juil.

Marion Cropps, one of the murderers, is a character well known to the police annals of the city, as he has been arrested many times on charges of riot, assault and battery, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and bears the reputation of a bold, but man. He was foremost in the attempt at the receue of Gambrill, on Friday evening, and falling in that he turned his attention to the deed with which he stands charged. He is about twenty-seven years of age, the feet line inches in height, and weighs about 175 pounds. His complexion is fair, his hair and eyes light, no whiskers, with a full face and rather good expression. He does not follows any particular business, and resides on Pearl, near Fayette street.

Peter Corrie has never been arraigned on any serious charge. He is known as a man who gets drunk occasionally, and as then troublesome. He is a batcher by trade and works for a brother-in-law, who carries on the business in the western section of the city. He has a raddy complexion, with dark hair and eyes, is five feet eight inches high, weights about 165 pounds, and is twenty-live years of age. He was absent in the Wester for some time, but returned to the city a few months since, and has now assisted in the perspectation of one of the most horrible crimes in the annals of the city.

LETTER FROM THE CONVICT GAMBRILL.

The following communication from Henry Gambrill,

LETTER FROM THE CONVICT GAMBRILL.

awaiting sentence of death, was cent to us last evening from the juli—

TO THE PUBLIC.

If a few words from an unfortunate man will be received calmly, and fairly judged, I desire to say to those who once were my follow editzens—to those also who knew me in childhood, youth and early man-bood—not for my own sake, but in behalf of my gray haired father and weeping mother—that the fearful murder of Mr. Rigden struck as much horror to my heart me it did to that of his bereaved widow. Much as I love that dear father who clung to me with all the tenacity of a parent's love during my recent trial, I would have preferred his death by violence to that of the victim of last Friday evening. I desire thus to express carnestly my feelings, as I said before, not on my own account, but for the sake of others. I carnestly besought and entreated calimness on the part—of all those who showed any interest in my behalf. I asked but a fair trial. The result is known, and I am in the cell of a condemned felon. My cup of misery is consequently full, and I humbly entreat that the world will not add another drop by connecting my name, which I derived from the best of lathers, with what occurred since my conviction. It was as mexpected to me as it could have been by any one, and as much regretted by me.

HENRY GAMBRILL.

 Λ large and influential meeting of the leading taxpayers of the city was held last night in the Academy of Design, were many of the largest property owners in the city such as John Ridley, Hon. James W. Beckman, Messrs Phelps, Renwick, Bloodgood, P. Engs, Blunt, Enc, Harsen, Paxten, Henry Young, Churchill, Conklin, and others, re-presenting several millions worth of real estate.

The meeting was called to order by John Ridley, Esq., and Hon, James W. Beekman was called to the chair. Dr. J. Harsen, Willis Biackstone and Ames R. Eno were appointed Secretaries, and John Ridley, Esq., Treasurer. Professor RENWICK offered the following resolutions,

which were adopted seriatim:-The committee appointed at the meeting held at the rooms of the National Academy of Design on Wednesday, October 20, have not considered it necessary to make any formal written statement introductory to the business of this meeting. They will therefore report simply by resolution, premising that a very able and spirited address to the nublic has been prepared by one of the members of

the committee. The committee have requested him to read it as soon as the consideration of the following resolutions shall be completed:—

1. Resolved, That we form an association, baving for its object to oppose and prevent, if possible, all increase of taxation, to diminish its existing rate, and to check the prevailing corruptions of our municipal government.

2. Resolved, That, until a more formal organization is effected, the association be composed of all who shall sign, or may have signed, the following agreement:—

We, the undersigned, agree to pay annually the sum set after our respective names to such treasurer as we may elect to collect the same, until we severally give notice that we discontinue our respective subscriptions. So much of the said sum as we may deem necessary to be paid to such lawyer as we may select for his services in opposing illegal and fraudulent disbursements of the public money. The naid treasurer and lawyer to be chosen by our votes in proportion to our several subscriptions, the residue of our subscriptions to be applied under the direction of an executive committee appointed by us for the purpose.

3. Resolved, That there be a central executive of the associates, composed of five members from each ward of the city of New York.

4. Resolved, That there be a central executive committee of the members, chosen by the general committee ward and district committees.

5. Resolved, That the flows collected under the second resolution be disbursed by the treasurer, under the direction of the central executive committee, when needed for purposes not expressly designated in the second resolution set forth in the first resolution.

7. Resolved, That the funds collected under the second resolution be disbursed by the treasurer, under the direction of the central executive committee.

8. Resolved, That the funds collected under the second resolution be disbursed by the treasurer, and the the association set forth in the first resolution.

7. Resolved, That we recommend the plan herewith h

counsel to the association, and on motion of Mr. Ridley.

ed by the meeting, when the following gentlemen were appointed:—H. M. Schieffelin, A. R. Eno, B. H. Field, and the two counsel of the association as as officio members.

executive committee, and they were at once accepted .-J. Renwick, James W. Beckman, Hukson W. Fields, H M. Schieffelin and W. F. Havemeyer.

It was then moved and carried that five gentlemen from

It was then moved and carried that five gentlemen from each ward represented at the meeting be appointed as ward committees to carry out the objects of the association. Some of the lower wards were not represented, but several names were responded to, on being called by the Chair, and the balance of the ward committees were left to be filled up by the executive committee.

Mr. SERVESS then offered a resolution thanking the Joint Committee of Accounts and their clerical sids for their services in exposing the frauds in the Finance Department, and pledging the meeting to sustain them with money in case no further grant should be made by the Common Council.

Mr. Ringer thought that some discrimination was necessary in this resolution. He believed that some members

the credit should be given only where it was due. (Applause.)

Mr. Supervisor Blust said that no more money would be granted to the Joint Committee on Accounts, as the appropriations were already exhausted.

The resolution was then referred to the executive committee for amendment.

Mr. R. McCurby suggested that the name of the association should be decided on. A "taxpayers' party? was not a comprehensive one, and it should be caused by some more intelligible name. After some discussion the names of "The People's Union" and the "Protective Manicipal Union" were suggested, but the naming of the society was subsequently referred to the executive committee.

Mr. Ricordoon arged instant and persistent action. He said that he had occasion to make repeated inquiries of the Joint Committee, and he found that they were not only with us, but anxious to give information; and he found that the Frigilish language was not full enough to explain the immensity of the frauds practised on the taxpayers. He contended that it was almost impossible to convict the perpetrators of these frauds. Mr. Franklin showed him a book, with \$1,500,000 of assessments, kept by the department, and;it was most disgrace-nully kept. Mr. Bloodgood then went into a description of the manner in which the frauds on the property owners are committed—which we have already made familiar to the readers of the Hissara—showing that figures were changed in the accounts of the Street Commissioner's Department to the amount of hundreds and thousands of dollars. These accounts he found were never checked or audited, and were often not compared with the contracts. He was quite persuaded that if they could get up any system of checking these accounts it would be a treat means of keeping had men out of office. If they should have conducted, and were often not compared with the contracts, but this organization should sustain them and go heart and band must be get office. If the men now here would make up their minds to detect these scoundrels, they had the capacity to do it, for the parties employed by the Joint Committee of Accounts were able accountaries, but this organization should sustain them and go heart and band must be found wind the man of the different partie

You cannot influence these political parties. The Comp-treller of this city is already elected as certainly as if he

was voted for.

Messrs. Econogood and Richer were doubtful as to whether they could carry any nomination of their own, but they were of opinion that the influence of their association was sufficient to carry the election of good caudidates with the assistance of such parties as might make

dates with the assistance of such parties as might make suitable nonlinations.

Mr. Powies suggested that the meeting form itself into a clizens' organization to nominate city officers, but he would not press the motion.

Mr. Mothics said that it was impossible to effect anything by political parties. He was in favor of this "Vigitiance Committee" of the people raising a fund, and following up the prosecution of the corrupt officials now indicted by the Grand Jury. (Applause.) The people were not organized but the rognes were. Let them, he said, have an organized body to send a committee of five to Albany, and it would be were them or than all the seventeen delegates which were sent there. He was in favor of a party ignoring all political factions, and he would take off his coat and work for tuntil the lat of January, 1859.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

Before Justices Osborne, Brennan and Quackenbush.

A young man named Barney Lapham was arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for an alleged as-sault upon Alderman Reed. The Alderman complained that on the afternoon of the election he heard that there was a riot in the Third district of the Twentieth ward, and that he immediately went to the spot, where he saw a mob collected around one of the booths where the Know Nothing tickets were distributed, evidently with evil intent. He thereupon warned the rioters that every one who laid his hand upon the booth would be come open which Lapham struck him a blow with his fist that

upon which Lapham struck him a blow with his fist that knocked him senseless.

The counsel for the prisoner aversed that the Alderman's conduct on that occasion was that of a pugillet, rather than a magistrate. He dashed into the crowd, knocking down every one in his way å te Benicla Boy.

Mr. Geo. Prortiss testified that Reed came rushing in, swinging his arms, and seized Lapham by the collar, when both went down together; that Reed called out to the policeman to take Lapham and pound his head off and knock his brains out.

Alderman Reed—I wish to call the attention of the Court to the fact that it has been the universal practice in the Twentieth ward for a gang of lawless rowdies to upset every box. The lives of the cuttens are endangered, and the time has come when, if the courts do not take cognizance of the outrages, we shall require a police force of a hundred men to protect us in voting. I was not only assaulted in this district, but in the evening I saw a gang of rowdies cutting up and burning a wagon, and when I interfered and arrested the leader and storted for the station house, I was put my brains knocked out. It was only

here and declare boldly in court that he used such language.

Justice Quackenbush rebuked the lawyer for using language which indirectly countenanced the violence that every good citizen deprecates.

Prisoner's Counsel—When an Alderman declares that he ordered a policeman to knock out men's brains, then was the time for reproof. Are we to be ridden over by an officer who don't appeal to the law, but to violence, and be reproved, while he makes his ruffan speech with impunity!

Alderman Reed—I only told him to knock out their brains if they attempted to rescue his prisoner; and this was justifiable; it is our only safety.

The prisoner was found guilty and will be sentenced out Saturday.

Our Berniuda Correspondence.

Hamiron, Binmuna, October 27, 1868.

Science Galo—Damage to Buildings on the Island, &c.

One of the meet severe gales known here for a great number of years, has just occurred. For some eight or ten days previous to last Thursday a strong wind had been prevailing from the eastward. On Thursday and Friday it increased in severity, and on Saturday at blew very heavily from the east; and the falling of the harometer to 29 3 10 predicted much more severe weaters. from the southwest, increasing in violence from the west during the foreness; and from noon to 2 o'clock P. M. it and Gulnare, lying in this harbor, and the brig Ocean Isle, lying near the entrance to it, rode out the gate, but not without great fears for their going ashore. Several houses were injured—Someract church and the school-house alongside lost some slate. The wails of the Roman Catholic chapet, in course of erection in this town, were entirely blown down, and part of the wails of a school-house in connection with Trinity church, in course of erection, was also blown down. The land communication between Hamilton and St. Georges has been stopped since Friday last, owing to inability to cross the public ferry, and to a portion of the roat this side of the ferry having been carried away by the action of the sea. Many cedar trees have been uprooted throughout the islands, and a number of fruit trees destroyed, and the growth of the sweet potate stopped. The spray from the sea seems to have spread entirely over the talands, and entirely destroyed, every species of regetation.

The mail steamer from Halifax, due yesterday, has no yet made her appearance. Isle, lying near the entrance to it, rode out the gale, but

The Primary Election Fight.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Nov. 9, 1858.

Seeing a statement in this morning's paper about a fight which occurred last night at 142 Mulberry street, wherein the members of Engine Company No. 40 are supposed to the team, as the members of Engine Company No. 40 were, at the time of the disturbance, attending a meeting in the engine house; and furthermore, that the said Francis Farley is not a member of the company. By giving his a place in your paper, you will oblige yours, respectfully. In behalf of the company.

J. H. Benen, Secretary.

J. H. HUTTON, Foreman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Nov. 9, 1868.

On reading your issue of this morning J find my name mentioned in connection with a disturbance which occurred last night at a primary election held in the Fourteenth ward. I am there charged with being a leader of one of the parties who created that disturbance, and with being a candidate for Councilman. I was not then, nor the disturbance.